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quarantine board here for the week ended February 25 last, stated that there had been 22 cases of cholera in this city, of which 13 proved fatal. For the period, December 29 last to 26th instant, inclusive, there have been 130 cases of cholera in this city, of which 115 proved fatal. Under separate cover I send you all the official bulletins to date, believing that they will interest you.

All Egyptian ports (except this) and the surrounding villages have been free of epidemic disease since January 28 last, with the exception that on 16th instant a case of cholera, which proved fatal, was reported at Assiout (Upper Egypt) on a person arrived from this city. The disease is confined to natives and Europeans of the most humble classes, except in two cases, when both the patients recovered.

Trusting that this report will meet with your requirements, I am,

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES HEWAT,
United States Consular Agent.

JAPAN.

No new case of plague in Yokohama—Increase of plague in Canton and Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA, April 18, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the case of plague which was brought here by the steamship *Gaelic*, and fully reported upon by me under date of April 9, failed to communicate the disease in a single instance, and, of course, all danger is now over so far as this importation of infection is concerned. No case of the malady has been found upon any ship arriving at the various ports of Japan from Hongkong, unless the case upon steamship *Chittagong*, also reported in my letter of the 9th, was really an exceptional and very slight example of the disease.

The plague is steadily increasing in Canton and Hongkong, despite the efforts of the sanitary authorities in the latter place. The official returns of the number attacked in Hongkong are far below the actual facts, on account of the concealment of cases, and, even more, because a large proportion of the sufferers, on the first indications of the disease, repair to Canton, or other points under Chinese jurisdiction. I fear that the epidemic will not be checked until the advent of dry, hot weather in midsummer.

One fatal case of cholera is reported in Tokyo, April 17.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of vessels at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, April 18, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, since my last return, of date March 15, I have inspected vessels as follows, all being free from suspicion of infection with the exception of the steamships *Gaelic* and *Chittagong*, on which I have specially reported to you under date of April 9: March 20, ship *Charmer*, bound for New York via ports; March 23, steamship *Strathleven*, bound for Tacoma, and steamship *Rio de Janeiro*, bound for San Francisco; March 30, schooner *St. Lawrence*, bound for

Tacoma via North Pacific; April 1, steamship *Benalder*, bound for New York via ports; April 2, steamship *Chittagong*, bound for Portland, Oreg.; April 10, steamship *City of Peking*, bound for San Francisco.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended May 1, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CANADA—*Ontario*—*Hamilton*.—Month of April, 1896. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of May 9, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 196 deaths in this city during the week ended May 7, 1896. Six of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 13 new cases, 3 were caused by enteric fever, 8 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by dysentery, 22 by enteritis, 3 by smallpox, 1 by measles, 2 by grippe, 1 by glanders, 46 by tuberculosis, and 9 by pneumonia.

All of the 6 deaths by yellow fever during the week occurred among the Spanish soldiers in the military hospital, except 1, which was in Fort Cabafias. For the last few days we have been having rain, with a high temperature, which means increased sickness among the Spanish troops, particularly along the Trocha.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 25 correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Swansea, viz, 11.6, and the highest in Manchester, viz, 27.8 a thousand.

London.—One thousand six hundred and forty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 170; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 41; whooping cough, 134; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 3. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand. In greater London 2,091 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 41 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, and 36 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 25 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 61.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 3.

Dublin.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 350,000. Total deaths, 2,206, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 11; and diphtheria, 8.